

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

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**LINUS DARLING,**  
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## AGRICULTURAL.

### Drop-Seed Grass.

A Waltham reader sends specimens of grass for identification. It is the drop-seed grass (*Muhlenbergia Mexicana*), a common variety in old gardens where moist and shady. According to Professor S.T. Maynard of Amherst, "Drop-seed grass when young makes very good hay, but when fully grown the stem is very hard and wiry. It is one of the most tenaciously rooted grasses, and very hard to pull out when well established."

### The Dairy Breeds.

In regard to the relative value of the dairy breeds, opinions vary, as might be expected. Here are the replies which Sec. Coburn of Kansas received of leading dairymen of the country, in response to the question: "Please name in the order of preference the breeds you regard as best for butter and cheese making, or for either separately."  
Hoar.—For butter, the Jerseys and Guernseys; for cheese, the Ayrshires and Holsteins.  
Haecker.—Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins.  
Wallace.—Jerseys and Holsteins.  
Farrington.—Economy of production strikes me as a very important factor, and the weight and test of a dairy cow's milk is a much more profitable record for the cow owner than that of the cow's breed or sire.  
Wilson.—A good butter cow is a good cheese cow, and she is found in all breeds that are milked regularly.  
Dean.—Butter, Jerseys and Guernseys. Milk and cheese, Ayrshires and Holsteins. The question of best breed will never be settled to the satisfaction of every one. It is largely a question of choice and requirement.  
Wing.—For butter, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians; for cheese, Holstein-Friesians, Ayrshires, Guernseys; for both, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys. In the present condition of the cheese trade, and taking into consideration the fodder consumed, the cow that secretes the greatest number of pounds of fat in milk containing between 3.5 and 4.5 per cent of fat is the most profitable for cheese. The cow that secretes the greatest number of pounds of fat from a certain quantity of fodder consumed is the most profitable cow for butter.  
Goodrich.—Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires.  
Alvord.—Jerseys, Guernseys, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians—for butter and cheese.  
Gurlier.—For butter, Guernseys, and Holsteins. For cheese, Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys.  
Gould.—Any breed which will afford cows giving 6000 to 7000 pounds of three and a half to four per cent milk annually.  
Dodge.—Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires.  
Dawley.—Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires. It has been clearly proven by work done by our New York State Department of Agriculture that the butter fat in milk governs its value for cheese-making.  
Mathison.—Jerseys; although I have sometimes thought I would prefer Holsteins, for cheese.

Carlyle.—This would depend, to some extent at least, on existing conditions. As profitable butter producers, the Jerseys, on the whole, lead, closely followed by the Ayrshires, Guernseys, milking Shorthorns, and Holsteins. For combined butter and cheese production, with due consideration for vigorous constitution and economy in feeding, the Ayrshires, as they are found in New York and Canada, lead all others.  
Adams.—Jerseys and Guernseys for both.  
Brandt.—For both butter and cheese, Shorthorns and Holsteins; for butter, Jerseys; for cheese, Holsteins.  
Morgan.—Holsteins, Guernseys, and Jerseys.  
Nisley.—Shorthorns and Jerseys crossed.  
Jones.—Jerseys and Guernseys.  
Eyth.—Jerseys for butter; Holsteins for cheese.

### Save the old Apple Tree.

SUCCESS IN RENOVATING AGED APPLE AND PEACH TREES, AND SEEDLINGS.

The apple tree is never so old but that it may be newly headed, and become as useful (or more so) and as beautiful as ever. I have headed and grafted those where little was left but part of a shell for a trunk, and a few ancient branches, with gratifying results.  
Peach trees that commence to die at the top, or turn yellow, can often be saved by new heading. They will bear a crop much sooner than a young tree newly set. It will pay to try this, where one wishes to preserve an old friend or a young seedling. All that is required, with the apple, is, in the spring, to cut back all dead and old branches close, leaving all sprouts, and if any of the latter are three-fourths inches or more in thickness, graft (if you are not sure of the kind) the first season. Train the new top so the height will correspond with the trunk and with nature. Almost all old apple trees are trained skyward. This is one cause of premature decay. Let sprouts enough grow to make sure of a good head. Also put in plenty of grafts; they can be thinned out the second year.

One often has natural fruit trees which have been allowed to get quite large. These are usually thrifty and more valuable than any young one you can buy. They will bear the second or third year, for business. Such trees are likely to be longer lived, and they are more prolific, from their being seedlings, and their roots never having been disturbed. Graft the larger ones low enough even if the limbs are large; have grafted those that were three or four inches thick; put in four or more scions in each. This is better than one or two scions, and wedging the stock to take off the strain. They will all live, and heal over the stock much better than where only a few scions are used. Surplus branches can be cut out afterwards. With these wild trees you get the fruit you set, which is not always the case with those we buy. We have many of these wild trees, that have been grafted from three to eight years, that have yielded from one to five barrels of salable fruit. It is a great satisfaction to see a bud or graft you have set yourself exceed your expectations.  
It is safe to graft a wild one, some less than three-fourths of an inch thick, but the stock must be bound after waxing to help pinch the scion sufficiently. Cut the band within three or four weeks.  
Peach trees should be cut back to within one foot of the lower crotch, if not crotched too close to the ground. If the tree starts well, let all suckers grow until they are of sufficient size to select from, pulling off, not cutting, the surplus sprouts; thin the first season. I have several that were killed last winter, with new limbs one and one-half inch in diameter.  
When starting a new top or a young apple tree, let the final thinning be thorough, for brush wood and fruit do not grow well on the same stump. The peach must have more branches. It will pay to hang pine boughs among the peach limbs; hang them after cold weather has set in and leave them until all danger from spring frosts has gone by; hang them on the cold sides.  
Hopkinton, Mass. H. O. C.

### Dishonest Creamery Methods.

Organizing stock companies among farmers for the purpose of establishing public creamery plants has for the past ten or twelve years been carried on at different times, in at least a majority of the states, by a class of operators known as "creamery sharks."

In a great many instances—undoubtedly a majority—these companies have been organized and the plants located where not enough cows were kept to furnish the required milk to keep them running. As a result thousands of such plants have been for some time standing idle, the stock a complete loss to the investors. In many instances the cost of the plants has been three times as great as it should have been, and in nearly all twice as great.

The "creamery shark" or "promoter," as he prefers to be called, is an imposing individual, who understands human nature to perfection. As a rule his plan is to "fix" one influential person in the community where he is about to begin operations. This "fixing" usually includes a few shares of stock free, on the quiet. Such person of course becomes an early subscriber for stock.

One part of the plan is to induce the farmers of the locality "worked" to select a committee—usually of three—to visit some public creamery in company with the "promoter"—a creamery built and outfitted by the company he represents—for the purpose of gaining information in regard to its success. Sometimes two or three such creameries are visited, all the expenses of the trip being paid by the promoter. This course is better for the latter than to allow the committee to select the public creameries they prefer to visit and have their expenses paid by the farmers they represent.

Any farming community in want of a butter or cheese factory can, from reliable dealers, obtain all needed information, including plans for the building and estimate of cost for same and outfit. Hence there need be no occasion for placing themselves in the hands of any "creamery shark," an individual that sustains the same relation to the farming community that the lightning-rod and a kindred class of swindles sustain. Let the farmer keep clear of them all.

To give a history of the "creamery shark" business from its beginning to the present time would occupy more space than any publisher would care to spare, but enough has been told in this letter to put farmers on their guard, and if they will not profit by it they must suffer.  
F. W. MOSELEY.  
Clinton, Iowa.

### Village Improvement Includes the Roads.

ED. MASS. PLOUGHMAN: DEAR SIR:—My views of the scope of improvement for the village society consists in having the village limits reach to the town boundary lines—a plan which will take in all the inhabitants, and thus secure the opportunity to every one to join in solving the vexed problem of better roads, which is the main question to insure general prosperity, and advance our civilization. Better roads mean improved social relations, secure desirable sanitary conditions, make transportation less expensive, establish economy in the various branches of our work day employments, and cancel the mortgage of the farm by increased prosperity.

Here, in the city of Yonkers, N. Y., there are a number of streets paved or surfaced with asphalt material, smooth, hard, and free from obstacles to the use of the bicycle, and the horseless carriage and vehicles.

Here, then, is a fitting field for the introduction of the Improved Traction Engine, which is designed to take the place of the horse, to the great advantage of our civilization by its improved method of transportation, and by its aid to the agricultural industry. So that while I am glad Mr. Speed has jogged the mind of the Village Improvement Society in the Ladies' Home Journal, I wish to add an appendix to his preface as an item of interest which will prove of general benefit. Very respectfully,  
WILLIAM G. CLARK,  
Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1896.



INTERIOR BOSTON FRUIT AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE (and where the Market Gardeners also Meet).

### Agricultural Boston.—I.

HISTORY AND WORKING OF THE FRUIT AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Boston is not generally noted as an agricultural town, yet the city may be credited as the leading "farming town" in Massachusetts. Its greenhouses and rich market gardens produce, according to census statistics, a greater value of agricultural commodities than any other town, while as a distributing centre for farm products and for farm supplies, the city is the centre of New England.

A DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.  
The present series of articles on Agricultural Boston will treat of the city as a distributing centre rather than as a place of production, with a view to leading our readers to a better acquaintance with the methods by which their produce is handled and with the men who transact the business.

POSTING ITS MEMBERS.  
The Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange is an association of the commission dealers and merchants who handle the fruit, vegetables and meats for the enormous trade of Boston and vicinity. The object is to keep the members informed regarding prices in other cities to facilitate the sale of produce and to protect members against fraud.

HISTORY.  
The organization of an exchange was first agitated in 1882. For several years the fruit trade had been increasing very rapidly, so that the trade felt the need of mutual protection to correct various abuses. The Exchange was organized June 6, 1883. B. F. Southwick was the first president, and the membership was only about seventy-five. At present the association is one of the most influential bodies of the kind in the United States. The trade organization of Boston is considered equal to any. The receipts of fruit and produce have increased enormously during the past few years, and the influence of the Exchange steadily grows more apparent.

QUOTATIONS FROM EVERYWHERE.  
Information of the state of other markets is obtained by means of correspondents in the various cities, who telegraph daily the quotations from their respective cities. Markets like New York, Chicago, Elgin, St. Albans, Kansas City, London, Liverpool, Buffalo, Peoria, Cincinnati, Montreal, Ogdensburg, etc., regulate prices the country over, and by means of the Exchange the members are kept well informed of the quotations everywhere and are enabled to restrict their dealings accordingly.

DAILY REPORTS.  
Reports are sent out every day. The butter, cheese and egg dealers receive quotations by telephone at about 11 o'clock. An account of the general market is printed and sent to members, who are also enabled to read the very latest bulletins as chalked on the blackboards hung about the walls of the headquarters in Faneuil Hall. Telegraphic reports are constantly received and can be read from the recording tape at any time. The amounts of shipments and

sales made are also announced, with the name of consignee or owner, the time of starting and time of probable arrival in Boston.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.  
By acting collectively the dealers are enabled to make their influence very strongly manifest whenever necessary. For instance, one of the first things done in the early days of the society was to present a memorial to the importers and auctioneers of foreign fruit, setting forth the grievances of the jobbers and buyers. The memorial requested that fair exhibits be made of the fruit on the wharf and that correct samples should be shown. It frequently happens that some such action is taken to enforce the collective interests of the produce men.

MAKING THE MOST OF BAD BILLS.  
In various incidental ways the society is a benefit to its members. One of the strongest features of the Exchange today is the collection department, which has been developed to a degree which would seem phenomenal—were it not borne out by actual figures. The collection of poor and questionable accounts is confined to firms having a membership in the Exchange—and from a comparatively small number of firms so represented, within six months the collections have aggregated several thousand dollars—in many cases bills considered practically worthless having been collected, and in a few instances together with the accrued interest.

By another branch of service the members are kept informed concerning the financial standing of firms in various parts of the country.

THE ROOMS.  
A visit to the rooms in New Faneuil Hall, over Quincy Market, will give some idea of the machinery employed to carry out the work of the Exchange. These rooms are also the meeting place of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, who occupy the main hall on alternate Saturdays during the winter season.

The dimensions of the Board Room

is forty by fifty feet, one side looking out upon crowded North Market street, with its continued crush of business, and the other facing busy, but more commodious South Market street. Six large windows on each side brightly light the Exchange.

The rooms are finished in antique ash, and the floors are of hard pine. The ceiling is arched, and from the centre of it depends a handsome brass chandelier, having eight incandescent electric lamps and eight gas burners.

Around the room are large blackboards denoting information, as the following:

Fruit auctions, foreign oranges and lemons, foreign grapes and onions, bananas, Southern steamers, potatoes, provisions, produce reports, special news. Besides these there is a board on which is painted a weather map, and beside it a board on which is placed the daily weather indications.

Along beneath the boards at the east end of the room there is a narrow platform for the purpose of bringing the person who bulletins the news up with in reaching distance of the boards. At the centre of this end there is a large platform on which there is a large desk, where the president, vice-president and secretary sit during meetings.

The rooms are provided with plenty of chairs and writing-tables. There is also a large newspaper file bearing all the daily papers, commercial journals, price currents, and exchange and board of trade journals from all over the country.

PRESIDENT WENTWORTH.

The president of the Exchange is Mr. Thomas S. Wentworth a native of Maine, who has taken an important part in the affairs of his adopted state, being a war veteran, a leading provision dealer and quite prominent in political circles.  
SECRETARY AND FIRST PRESIDENT.  
Hon. B. F. Southwick, whose portrait appears with this article, at present holds the responsible and laborious position of Secretary and Treasurer. He was one of the founders of the Exchange and was the first president. He is a native of New Hampshire and at present resides in Peabody, this state. He has been a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and also was a member of the Governor's Council. Mr. Southwick has long been prominently identified with the fruit interests of Boston, but has now sold out his business and devotes his time largely to the affairs of the Exchange.

A good grease for heavy farm harness may be made as follows: Melt three pounds of clean beef tallow, melting slowly and not allowing to get hot; pour slowly into this one pound of neatfoot oil and stir until the mass is cold. Color with bone black.

### Potato Scab Prevented.

ED. MASS. PLOUGHMAN: DEAR SIR:—In the spring of 1895, wishing to enrich some peach trees set out on very poor sandy land, I bought three barrels of Beauty of Hebron potatoes of one of our Boston seedsmen. At the same time I bought one-half bushel of Lady Fingers. These potatoes I planted April 23d and manured them well with first-rate horse manure on which hogs had been kept. I furrowed it pretty deep and dropped the seed in the furrows about eighteen inches apart, and put a, not large, shovelful of manure on top of each seed. I had a good crop. I dug them September 10th. Now what I want to tell you is this: they were scabby, certainly five per cent of them or more were poor, but nearly all of them had some scabs on them, but other than that they were very fine and mealy. The Lady Fingers, which should be white and nice for baking, were more or less spotted. So much for 1895.

Well, my peach trees improved so much that I thought I would give them another dressing in 1896. I planted the same ground April 21, 1896, with the potato seed raised in 1895, manured them just the same; but this is not all I did. Some time in the winter of 1895 or 1896 I saw the following in some paper, which I copied into my memorandum book. (I give it as I entered it.)

"Potato Scab. Corrosive sublimate solution two ounces to fifteen gallons water. Let the potatoes stay in one and one-half hours."

I bought six ounces of the above. I bought an old lard barrel for thirty-five cents, bored a three-fourth hole in the head, put in a long tap, set the barrel on two stools high enough to set a wash tub under it, put in two ounces of the poison and twenty-two gallons of water, putting in as many potatoes as the water would cover, which was nearly a barrel. After they had been in long enough, drew off the water into the tub, two men took the barrel of potatoes, dumped them on the grass and left until the whole was doctored, and then cut them for seed. It did not cost five cents per barrel extra. The result was I had but few scabs this year, and on the Lady Fingers none to speak of.

After I had planted the peach orchard, I had another piece about one hundred feet by sixty, which I wanted to plant with potatoes for my own eating, but I had no seed except some of the scabby ones I had assorted out as too poor to sell. I took those potatoes, put them through the course of medicine. They were dug last week, and my man answered when I asked him about the scab, "I don't think I should have noticed any if you had not told me to look out for them."

Now I do not write this for publication, but that you may know the result of a trial of the corrosive sublimate. I shall hereafter use it. B. F. TAFT, Boston, Oct. 27, 1896.

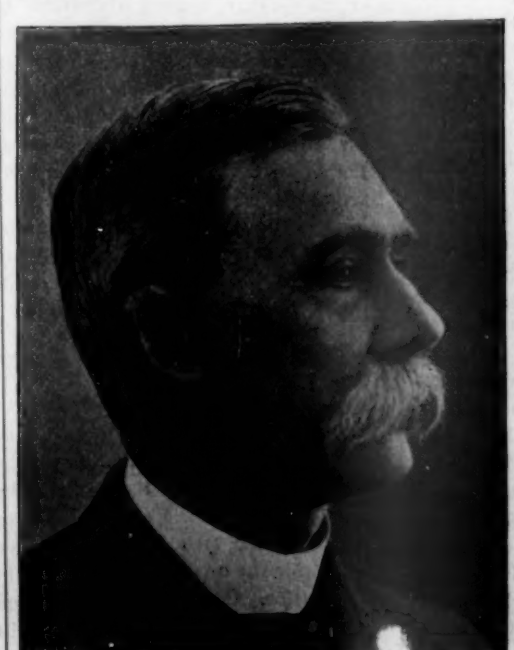
### Brewers' Grain or Oats?

The New Jersey Station has experimented upon the use of dried brewers' grains in place of oats for work horses, with very favorable results. When used instead of oats, pound for pound, in a mixed feed with bran and corn, they gave quite as good results as oats. That station prints the following table, showing the equivalent value of dried brewers' grains and oats:

Dried Brewers' Grains.	Oats.
\$18 per ton.....	27 cts. per bu.
19 " ".....	28 " "
20 " ".....	30 " "
22 " ".....	33 " "
24 " ".....	36 " "

The value of wet brewers' grains for milk cows has been almost universally recognized, the chief objection to their use being the readiness with which they ferment and decay, and the danger of thus introducing undesirable ferments into the milk. These objectionable features are of course absent from the dried grains, while direct experiments, also made at the New Jersey Station, have shown that they are practically just as valuable for milk as are the wet grains.

In regard to a good location for plum trees, it is generally taught that a stiff soil is what they prefer. While, like the pear, they certainly grow well in such a location, they thrive well in any good soil.—Thomas Meehan.



HON. B. F. SOUTHWICK, Secret First President PRODUCE EXCH.











# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

ECONOMIZE fertility by putting it where it will do the most good.

AIM to get two profits. Turn the produce into something more costly and then sell it.

WINDFALLS sold in the form of vinegar at retail will bring nearly as much as hand-picked fruit.

TO RAISE a crop and to peddle it out to the consumers is quite a business education. Let the young man try it. The experience will make him up and sharpen his wits.

A LEADING object of every farmer's ambition should be to provide for an old age of only moderate labor, so that he may secure a fair living without overwork and by the aid of hired help. Begin to plan now.

AN English authority estimates that Great Britain will need 100,000,000 bushels of wheat during the coming year. If the United States can sell the Old Country a fair proportion of that amount, the market here will be placed in a reasonably good position. The removal of our surplus wheat always improves the price of the remainder.

CHOICE winter apples are not likely to be a drug upon the market all winter. Indications are that the total crop of the country is not so large as was at first supposed. Farmers who cannot sell profitably now are advised to carefully store all first-class long-keeping fruit. The West and South will probably want some of the surplus apples of the East.

EXTRA hired help is often needed at harvest time as badly as during the haying season, yet some farmers will allow produce to spoil rather than hire a day's labor. The plenty of the harvest season seems to inspire a reckless spirit, and like a man with a full pocket-book, the farmer feels "flush," and allows valuable odds and ends of the crop to be wasted. A careful harvest is often followed by a hard winter.

WINTER pears are one of the greatest of luxuries, and soon become better appreciated on the farm than do the summer varieties. Winter pears are a good crop this year, while the summer kinds are a failure. They are easy to grow and can be mellowed in the cellar like apples. They are much better keepers than are summer and fall pears. Better graft over for home use.

THE apple situation is beginning to improve. The foreign market is appreciating the abundance, cheapness and fine quality of American fruit, and enormous quantities are consumed. Thousands who have never been able to afford apples for dessert will acquire a liking for the juicy Baldwin during this year of plenty, and the result will be a permanent improvement in the demand. Exporters say that there is a fair prospect for better prices later in the season.

POPULAR opinion credits large profits to the produce middlemen of Boston and other large cities, but according to the statement of a reliable person intimately acquainted with most of the leading commission dealers, the business does not pay so well as many suppose. The gentleman referred to asserts that comparatively few of the wholesale dealers are making more than a living at present, and competition has become very keen of recent years. Some of the old firms are well-to-do, but in these cases the foundation of their prosperity was laid during the war time, when profits were large. Probably the proportion of those who are making more than a mere support is no greater than it is in any other line of business. It is a fact, however, that the leases of stalls and cellars controlled by the city are usually sold at a very large bonus above the rental.

MANY young men are fond of horticulture and prefer it to other branches of farming. The possibilities of the business side of the science are just beginning to develop in New England, and those who understand their occupation and who pursue it with energy have a good prospect before them. This winter, beginning January 6, the Mass. Agricultural College will offer a course of eleven weeks in practical horticulture, which will include instruction in the practice of fruit growing, market gardening and flower culture. Besides the teaching force of the college, specialists will be asked to lecture along the above lines. This new course in horticulture is a grand chance for young men, and the studies can be followed during the season when there is but little pressure of work on the farm. We wish every young man could realize the benefit to be derived from association with experts like Professor Maynard and others of the College teachers.

HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINSEY & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

## The Election.

The summary of election returns shows a decisive and emphatic victory for the Republicans and gold standard advocates of all parties. Major McKinley has been elected President by a tremendous plurality.

Congress will be Republican in the House and probably in the Senate. Most of the supposed doubtful states declared for the gold standard and some of the southern states likewise. All the New England States were decisively Republican. In Massachusetts, Wolcott and Crane were elected by the largest majority ever known, while this State sends to Washington twelve Republican congressmen out of a total of thirteen. The size of the Republican majorities, the country over, indicates that a large proportion of the usual Democratic vote went over to the Republican side, on the currency issue.

The defeat of Mr. Bryan did not occur on personal grounds. He made the campaign in a creditable manner and displayed wonderful energy and a high degree of persuasive eloquence. His failure to secure the presidency is the deliberate verdict of the people expressed in regard to the proposed experiments in national finance. So decisive is that verdict that the silver question may now be regarded as much a thing of the past as is the old flat paper money idea. The final settlement of the problem enables business and the commercial prophets are predicting for this country an era of prosperity that will soon compensate for the past three years of hard times. It is now reasonably certain that no radical changes will be made either in currency or tariff, and the mere assurance of stability is the first and most essential condition of industrial progress. The election is over; now for business and prosperity.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Business conditions have been unsatisfactory during the past two weeks. The excitement of the election season has so absorbed the public attention that the previous dullness becomes more pronounced, and nearly all branches of industry have been reported quiet. The story of inactivity applies about equally to the woolen, leather, iron and building trades. Wheat exports have continued, and the railroads concerned in the traffic have been very busy. In regard to general business conditions, the prediction is commonly made that the passing of the election season will be followed by a renewed attention to commerce and a more favorable outlook. Saturday night, the hills of the Bay State shone bright with bonfires kindled by the gold standard advocates as a campaign manifestation. From any commanding position near Boston scores of fires could be seen. Beacons as far west as Mount Wachusett, and many other inland towns, Northward could be seen the responses of many towns as far as the Merrimac Valley.

The troublesome Venezuelan question is in a fair way to a permanent settlement. Lord Salisbury has yielded to the demands of this country that the matter be submitted to arbitration. The result is a victory for American diplomacy and a distinct addition to the prestige of the United States in South America. Public sentiment in England is said to be in favor of arbitration, and it is probable that the present decision will be the entering wedge of a permanent arrangement for the adjustment of international disputes.

Campaign excitement reached a very high pitch in all sections of the country, but in some parts of the South the feeling amounted to frenzy. It is estimated that fifty persons have been killed in Kentucky during the last three months in quarrels about politics. So general has been the disorder that rumors have been circulated that Governor Bradley had ordered the troops to be at the polls election day. Investigation proved that no direct orders had been given, and officials deny the story. In Magoffin county there were numerous fights, in which many persons participated, and several were injured. A man named Atkinson was stabbed by a political rival, and another, named Johnson, was knocked down with a heavy stone. These are fair samples of the scores of pre-election rows in various parts of the South and Southwest.

New Hampshire authorities discovered at Portsmouth last week that a very clever trick was being used by cattle drovers in getting cows from Maine and other localities without being subjected to the tuberculosis test. Stocks would be shipped to Kittery Junction station, just across the river, and unloaded and driven over the bridge to Portsmouth during the night. The Portsmouth Board of Health are to stop further consignments of animals from crossing the line.

Wheat is being sent East in larger quantities than ever before. The western roads have delivered 120,747 cars of grain at New York, their October business being at records, being 51,343 cars. It would have been larger had the roads been able to furnish more cars. The Burlington was short one thousand cars a day, and the other leading roads four hundred to six hundred cars a day. There has never been an October on record when receipts exceeded 41,027 cars, which was the total in 1892. The increase over September was 17,854 cars. During the week the price of wheat has been advancing. The excellent demand in foreign markets indicates a continuance of the present situation.

Get your gun at WM. READ & SONS', 107 Washington street.

## Wheat in the World-Market.

The simple fact that we produce more wheat than we consume, and that consequently the price of the whole crop is determined, not by the markets within this country, but by the world-markets, are sufficient to put wheat, as regards its price, in a different class from those articles whose markets are local. It differs very radically, for example, from corn; while we export 36.88 per cent of our wheat crop, we export only 3.72 per cent of our corn (which in 1892 was 1,628,464,000 bushels). Whether he knows it or not, whether he likes it or not, every man who chooses as his occupation in life the growing of wheat must be affected by everything which influences the production and the price of that article throughout the entire world. And it need not be said that many wheat-growing farmers make little or no allowance for events beyond their limited range of local information.

A good crop in Europe means a lessened demand for American wheat; a large European crop, accompanied by a very large harvest at home, is sure to depress the price abnormally; and if, in addition to these two untailing causes, competing countries in Asia, South America, Africa and Australia send large quantities of the same grain to Europe, the price may fall still further. A given demand may be more than met by an exceptional supply. It must be remembered, too, that, as regards an article of food like wheat, after a person has taken his usual consumption, his demand does not rise with a falling price, but, after a saturation point of desire is reached, it practically ceases altogether. This accounts for the extreme fall in price produced by a supply only slightly in excess of the ordinary demand.

Does the farmer of our western states study to adapt his supply to the known demand, as the manufacturer does? Probably not; he plants because he has wheat-land, and leaves the rest to the mysterious play of forces outside his ken. Yet it is certain, nevertheless, that the price of his grain is determined by events in Australia, Argentina, Egypt, India and Russia, or by excessive rains in England, France or Germany.

To know the economic nature of the farmer's occupation is necessary to an understanding of his existing situation, and one can clearly see how varied are the world influences which may affect his efforts in growing wheat. —J. Laurence Laughlin, in the November Atlantic.

## Farmer Slack of Missouri.

FARMER SLACK is a westerner, according to the theory of a Missouri farmer, who says: "I believe to call the man of whom I speak a 'slacker' would not do him an injustice. 'Tight' outside his home, the kitchen door, to the left is a pig-pen in which there are several of the unclean brutes; to the right is a chicken-coop, and a few yards from this door is a cistern. The house is a small one, with a few doors and windows are left open half the time. The flies swarm in, of course, and ruin the ceiling and furniture; he blames the children and passes on, when at the same time he has done the same thing thousands of times. The screens are patched up with pieces of mosquito net, which imparts to them a lovely appearance, you know. Into the weather boarding here and there are driven huge wire nails on which are hung dead rats, old rags, etc. Such a mess!" It is believed that some of the Slacks moved West in the early days, but the New Englander is hardly so bad as the above; yet there is a family resemblance in the description: "His horses and cows look like the rear end of hard times. During the exceedingly dry season, which has recently been broken by a splendid rain, he drove his stock to the river for water. He had not prepared for dry weather previous to its arrival; consequently he had no water in his ponds. I passed his house not long since, and, glancing over the fence, I saw him on the corn crib-showering down corn to the swine. He was bare-headed, one shoe unbuttoned, shirt open in front and sleeves unbuttoned. Some of the hogs were in the road, some in another man's field and some in his own yard." The problem of the Slack of Missouri finds its answer in the business of farming as much at fault as does his eastern relative.

The popularity of the tuberculosis test is growing very rapidly in Connecticut, according to the Hartford Courier. The prejudice which has existed among the farmers against it is dying out. As a result of this change of sentiment, the commissioners are kept very busy and have applications for tests to keep them occupied until next April. As an instance of the change of sentiment, may be mentioned the case of Mr. Starr, a farmer in Milford, who, at one time, said he would shoot any man who would attempt to apply the test to his cattle. Mr. Starr has had his herd tested, and is perfectly satisfied with the result. He is an enthusiastic convert to the test, and has prevailed on his neighbors to submit their cows to it.

Just preceding the election, the business world remained in a state of suspense, and hundreds of new enterprises and thousands of orders for goods awaited the settlement of the national problems. The result was the very hardest part of the hard time. The dullness became even more pronounced and hardly a staple line of industry was free from the depression. With the news of Tuesday's battle at the polls, the air seems already to have cleared; confidence has largely returned and better times may be said to have already begun. The people have been forced to take lessons of economy during the stress of the time, the experience may prove valuable. Returning prosperity should be met with a prudent spirit. Speculation and extravagance should be avoided, for without thrift and economy no outside conditions can bring steady improvement.

Some guns kick, but a gunner never will if he gets his guns at WM. READ & SONS', 107 Washington street.

## Read and Run.

—Ex-Convict George T. Pierce shot and killed a farmer, Henry Beard, of Otto Creek, Ky.

—A genuine blizzard prevailed throughout the western and central sections of Wisconsin Saturday.

—The second annual convention of the Luther League of America will be held in Chicago November 17 to 20.

—Gold has been discovered on Bonanza Creek, Ontario, and \$75 worth was picked out by one miner in an hour.

—Five cows belonging to a farmer at Beamerville, N.Y., have recently died of a disease pronounced to be hydrophobia.

—Stephen S. Gregory, a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., despondent from over-study, killed himself.

—Snow is reported in the northern and western portions of South Dakota, from twelve to fifteen inches deep and badly drifted.

—According to the official forecast for the current month, November on the North Atlantic ocean promises to be dangerous for navigation.

—The Grand Jury of Brooklyn, N.Y., has, it is said, found an indictment against County Treasurer Adams, whose accounts are said to be \$89,000 short.

—Mrs. Charles Hoyt, wife of the playwright, who gave birth to a child on Wednesday last in New York city, is recovering from a critical illness.

—The sloop Birdie, which sailed from Tacoma, Wash., for Alaska last July, is missing, and Dr. Gardner and two seamen are supposed to have perished.

—During a cane rush between freshmen and sophomores of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, the riotous students had to be subdued by drawn revolvers.

Did you ever go within a mile of a soap factory? If so you know what material they make soap of. Dobbin's Electric Soap factory is as free from odor as a chair factory. Try it once. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

—The 128 Armenians released from Ellis Island, N.Y., were distributed between Providence, R.I.; Portland, Me.; Lynn, Mass.; Central Falls, R.I., and Worcester, Mass.

—At Three Forks City, Ky., Saturday night, Jerry Cardwell, town marshal of Jackson, and John G. Hargis fought with pistols. Hargis was killed and Cardwell badly wounded.

—Miss Grace Maynard and Mrs. Louise Scribner, both of Lancaster, were struck by the St. Louis express on the Fitchburg railroad at Shirley, Sunday afternoon, and the latter was killed.

—Frank Elison, the former clubman, who is nearing the expiration of his prison term at Sing Sing, N.Y., for assaulting W. H. Henriques, claims that he was the victim of a conspiracy.

—Louis Houlst of Lowell, a loom-fixer by trade, was found Sunday in bed, dead from asphyxiation from escaped gas. It was reported that he was killed by the gas.

—The professor of chemistry at Sydney University has made an exhaustive series of experiments, finding evidence of the presence of gold in the sea water in New South Wales existing in the proportion of one-half to one grain per ton, or, in round numbers, from 230 to 260 tons per cubic mile.

—As a result of an official hearing in Boston last week, on the matter of changing the tracks of the Athol and Orange street railway near the iron bridge, the state road will now be built to said bridge, thus completing about five miles of state road in Athol and Orange. It is understood the work is to be completed before November 15.

—A representative of the United States Geodetic Society that went to Alaska to study the geology of the gold deposits of the Upper Yukon region reports the completion of his work. He is satisfied that the prospect for profitable quartz gold mining in the regions examined are good. There is a great lode running northeast and southwest through the entire country, similar to the mother lode of California.

—Saturday night, in New Bedford, Patrick Cunningham, an inventor, who has been experimenting with torpedoes, added to the excitement of the political illumination by bringing one of his bombs into the street and igniting it. It exploded with fearful force, wrecking a grocery store and several dwellings. Fortunately no one was injured, although nearly the entire city was alarmed at the explosion. Cunningham was arrested.

The Fruit and Produce Exchange is well officered, well supported and thoroughly organized. Its results are therefore definite and valuable. It affords one of the best examples of co-operation among middlemen; co-operation such as exists in every large city, and which enables the dealers to control the situation to their own advantage so far as circumstances will allow. The Exchange is an object lesson to farmers and individual producers generally. Originally started in a simple way, its scope has gradually enlarged until benefits are effected far beyond the anticipations of the early promoters. Organization must be offset by organization, and producers can scarcely expect a condition of things satisfactory to themselves until they are also able to perfect a firm and concentrated union of forces, with sufficient funds at command to effect something.

The raspberry is too much neglected in New England. There is a living in a good raspberry patch after a retail trade has been developed for the disposal of the berries. In many towns where the strawberry is overdone, the equally profitable raspberry is almost unknown.

Some guns kick, but a gunner never will if he gets his guns at WM. READ & SONS', 107 Washington street.

## The Crop Returns.

YIELDS HAVE BEEN GOOD, BUT PRICES ARE LOW AND SALES DIFFICULT.

Returns were received at the office of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, from one hundred and twenty-four correspondents, from which the following summary has been made:

ROOT CROPS.—On the whole, root crops are good average crops, most of the correspondents speaking of them as average. Out of one hundred and twenty replies ninety-one speak of them as average, twenty-three as below average and six as above. Potatoes are generally spoken of as a light crop.

FARM STOCK.—The heavy rains of the past month have kept the pastures and fall feed fresh and green and farm stock consequently close the season in good condition. There is not a single complaint and the replies range from "average" to "never better."

FALL SEEDING.—The same conditions which have operated to keep fall feed in good condition have been equally favorable to fall seeding. There are very few reports of poor condition and most correspondents say that it is in fine condition. A good catch was secured in all sections.

APPLES.—There was a very large crop of winter apples of excellent quality. Sales have been slow and probably the greater portion of the crop still remains in the hands of the growers. In many sections the bulk of the crop will be held until the winter, with the expectation that prices will then improve. Correspondents vary widely as to price, but all agree that prices have been low. Perhaps a fair average of prices given would be seventy-five cents per barrel, including barrel. Not much information was obtained as to the export trade, but the statement is warranted that only a small portion of the crop was disposed of in this way and that the experiment was hardly a success. While some obtained good prices for the fruit exported, others received but a few cents per barrel and some nothing at all.

PRICES.—The general trend of prices seems to be lower than in former years. Out of one hundred and twenty answers seventy-six correspondents speak of prices as lower, twenty-four as average and twelve as higher. Potatoes bring higher prices than last year owing to the short crop.

## MOST PROFITABLE CROPS.

Some of the correspondents say that they cannot tell which crops have been most profitable, and others report that there has been no profit in anything. Sixty-six consider hay to have been among the most profitable crops; 28, corn; 14, potatoes; 9, milk; 9, cabbages; 6, tobacco; 6, sweet corn; 5, strawberries; 5, cranberries; 4, asparagus; 4, apples; 3, oats; 3, tomatoes; 2, rye; 2, onions; 2, small fruits; 1, pole beans; 1, spinach; 1, quinces; and 1, turnips.

## LEAST PROFITABLE CROPS.

Fifty-five correspondents give potatoes as among the least profitable crops; 36, apples; 11, corn; 4, squashes; 4, onions; 3, turnips; 3, cranberries; 2, cabbages; 2, beans; 2, peas; 2, hay; 1, cucumbers; 1, tobacco; 1, milk; 1, rye; 1, string beans; and 1, fruit.

## PROFITS OF THE SEASON.

The majority of correspondents seem to be of the opinion that the season has not been a profitable one. Crops have generally been good, but prices have been low and sales have not been particularly rapid. Tobacco, apples and other special crops are not yet sold, and may or may not increase the profit of the season when disposed of, but at the present time the season does not show an average profit.

## Items of Farm News.

At Sherborn two thousand bushels of apples per day are being teamed to the large Holbrook cider mill by farmers, but it does not supply the mill. Monday a train of sixty cars, averaging three hundred and fifty bushels to the car, were in waiting at the sidings to be emptied by the mill elevator. Seventy thousand barrels of cider will be made this season at the mill.

The large chimney for the new Deerfoot creamery building at Southboro is well underway, it being thirty-five feet high at time of writing. When completed it will be about sixty feet in height. Chas. W. Sanderson, of Framingham, has a stalk of field corn that contains three sound ears. The three measure twenty-seven inches and contain one thousand and eight kernels.

The Manitoba wheat crop is estimated at about 15,000,000 bushels, against 33,000,000 bushels last year. The crop in the province of Ontario is placed at 14,000,000 bushels against 20,000,000 last year.

At a recent sale of Shorthorns in Lincolnshire, England, twenty-four cows and heifers averaged \$159.25 and four bulls \$171.85. At another sale of English Shorthorns the cow Lady Manby sold for \$600, and at another a yearling bull, Duke of Sityon \$6389, brought \$1050.

—The heaviest movement of grain on record is reported in the West.

## Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

like lightning. Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work like lightning. Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work like lightning.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Pills.

## Literary Notes.

THE CENTURY for November opens the twenty-seventh year of the magazine with a series of papers by General Horace Porter, entitled "Campaigning with Grant," embodying recollections of Grant during the period of his supreme command over the Union army. Two serial novels are begun in this number. "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, is a story in which Wynne, "sometime officer on the staff of General Washington," tells, in the first person, the story of his life. The other serial, by Mr. Marion Crawford, is entitled "A Rose of Yesterday;" the opening scene is in Lucerne, and the characters are all Americans.

"The National Hero of France, Joan of Arc," written and illustrated by Boutet de Monvel; "The Chinese of New York," by Helen F. Clark, with illustrations by Langren and Drake, and "After Br'er Rabbit in the Blue Grass," by John Fox, Jr., are other papers in the number. There are also short stories by Chester Bailey Fernald, Lucy S. Furman and Harry Stillwell Edwards.

The November ATLANTIC MONTHLY contains the opening chapters of Col. T. W. Higginson's Reminiscences—the most interesting recollections that have anywhere appeared. Colonel Higginson's career as a writer, soldier, and man of letters, covers the last half-century, and there is hardly a man or a movement of that time that he has not identified with in his life. He has chosen the attractive title, "Cheerful Yesterdays," and in its installment is "A Cambridge Boyhood." It gives a delightful glimpse of the Cambridge of an earlier time as well as a vivid picture of New England boy-life of sixty years ago. His home, his school and his comrades are described in a charming fashion, and the opening chapter promises much for the installments which follow. The more mature years of his life, Colonel Higginson speaks a good word for the village as a birthplace in his reminiscences. He says: "A so-called cosmopolitan man has never seemed to me a very happy being, and the cosmopolitan child is above all things to be pitied. To be identified in early memory with some limited and therefore characteristic region, that is happiness." —Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The work of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, was something which is almost without parallel in human history. The great preacher's devotion, his untiring energy through a long life, his amazing mastery of the Indian tongue, and his industry and success in his work of translation, constitute him one of the most noteworthy figures of the Puritan period. The story of his life and work has never been better told for the people than in an article by Rev. James De Normandie, his successor in the First Church in Roxbury, in the November number of the NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. The story could not have been told at a better time than now, just as New England and the country are celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Eliot's first preaching to the Indians. The article is enriched by a great store of illustrations, including many facsimiles of pages from Eliot's Indian works, and it will be eagerly read in this anniversary time and filed for reference by many historical scholars. —Boston: W. F. Kellogg, 5 Park Square.

Among the few finished studies left by the late William Hamilton Gibson was a paper on "The Cuckoo and the Outwitted Cow-Bird," a story of romantic tragedies in bird life. This paper is given with Mr. Gilman's own illustrations, in the November HARPER'S MAGAZINE. "NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE HENRY P. HARRIS," with a study of "The First President of the United States," in which the career of Washington is followed through the Presidency to his tomb. This paper, like its predecessor, is supplied with illustrations by Howard Pyle and others. A picture of Washington and Nelly Custis at Mount Vernon is the frontispiece to the number.

THOMAS A. JAVIER, who still lingers in Provence, occasionally contributes a story of that region of gossip and good cooking to the American magazine. Such a tale appears in the November HARPER'S under the title, "The Fish of M. Quissard," with illustrations by C. D. Gibson. Mr. Javier has rarely written anything more delightful than his scenes in which Madame Marjolieu weighs the comparative merits of two very dissimilar suitors.

An illustrated booklet of CHIFFRE CREEK is sent by the Kendrick Promotion Company of Denver, Colorado, to all applicants. Also, MINING MANUAL, containing condensed prospectus of one hundred mining companies. Send for their weekly market letter.

The first volume of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASS. HISTORICAL LITERARY SOCIETY FOR 1896 has been received at this office. The publication contains a full report of the last winter's meetings, including the essays and addresses.

Churning Done in Two Minutes.—I have tried the Lightning Churn you recently described in your paper, and it is certainly a wonder. I can churn in less than two minutes, and the butter is elegant, and you get considerably more butter than when you use a common churn. I took the agency for the churn here and every butter maker that sees it buys one. I have sold three dozen and they give the best of satisfaction. I know I can sell 100 in this township, as they churn so quickly, make so much more butter than common churns, and are so cheap. Some one in every township can make \$200 or \$300 selling these churns. By writing to W. H. Blythe & Co., 140 S. Highland Ave., Station A, Pittsburgh, Pa., you can get circulars and full information, so you can make big money right at home. I have made \$80 in the past two weeks, and I never sold anything before in my life. —A FARMER.

Spain is making a final desperate effort to crush the Cuban rebellion. The aggregate of 200,000 troops now on the island would seem sufficient to accomplish that result, but at present little is being accomplished. It is claimed that the insurgents are surrounded and hemmed in completely, but the statement would sound more impressive had not the same announcement been so often made before without practical results. Spain has negotiated a new loan and seems determined to fight it out to the end.

MADRID, N.Y., March 18, 1896. Thatcher Manufacturing Company, Potsdam, N.Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Some eleven years ago I took charge of the creamery business of the firm of which I am a member. At that time we made some 140,000 pounds of butter. This past year we made 840,000 pounds of butter. In my eleven years' experience in this business I have made it a point to use the best of everything. As you know, I have used THATCHER'S ORANGE BUTTER COLOR ever since I took charge, and have never had cause to regret. I consider it the best color on the market, and it gives me pleasure to recommend it. J. E. BOYNTON, Manager. W. R. BOYNTON & CO.

## North Packing Division

BOSTON, MASS.

HIGHEST AWARD MEDAL AND DIPLOMAS WORLD'S FAIR

FOR PURE LARD, HAMS, BACON, DRY, SALTED AND PICKLED MEATS, BARELY, PURE LARD, SAUSAGES.

FOR SOMETHING EXTRA CHARGE TRY THE NORTH STAR BRAND SURE TO PLEASE

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY PROVIDENCE

BEST CLOTHING FOR MEN BEST CLOTHING FOR BOYS MADE IN CLEAN WORKSHOPS ON THE PREMISES

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY PROVIDENCE

WORLD'S FOOD FAIR AND HOME CONGRESS.

MECHANICS' BUILDING, BOSTON.

Monday, Oct. 5, to Saturday, Nov. 7. Daily 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Two hundred dealers in food products will distribute samples to the people. Most distinguished men and women in the land to participate in Home Congress (three sessions daily). Mrs. Sarah Tyson Hays, of Philadelphia, lectures every afternoon on "Therapeutics of Diet." Season tickets at special rates. Five "Centurian" bicycles given away to most popular teacher, pupil, merchant or manufacturer establishment employee, letter carrier, street or steam railway employee. It costs nothing to vote. Four hundred Souvenir Silver Spoons given away every day to first four hundred women purchasing tickets of admission. N. Y. Seventh Regiment, Reeves' Salem Cadet, Lafayette's Naval Brigade and Boyke's 6888th Central Postal Directory, etc., etc. Nothing like it since the Peace Jubilee.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Country Real Estate.

E. Gould at Holliston has sold his place, comprising an attractive house, stable, and an acre and a half of land, to R. C. Goodrich of Hillsboro, N.H., who buys for a home.

George O. Perkins of Winthrop has purchased of Betsey Bernstein the estate 39 Grosvenor street, Stoneham, consisting of about one and one-half acres, house and stable. Mr. Perkins will improve and subdivide the property.

The John H. Swift farm at Patterville, East Billerica, has been sold to William H. Smith of Boston. It is one of the best known and most extensive poultry farms in the section. Mr. Smith buys for occupancy, and will continue the business.

Here is Good News for Men Suffering from Nervous Debility, Weakened Powers and Exhausted Vigor.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened powers and exhausted vigor, can now take new hope. Here is something which will powerfully interest them. It is a fact that until now sufferers have been debilitated from seeking a cure by the great specialists in these complaints owing to the cost of travel to the large city and the high fees charged by these eminent physicians.

Here, therefore, is a chance for weak men in our country which should not be lost. Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place,







## THE HOUSEHOLD.

## "THE RIPENED LEAVES."

Said the leaves upon the branches  
One sunny autumn day:  
"We've finished all our work, and now  
We can no longer stay.  
So our gowns of red and yellow,  
And our sober cloaks of brown,  
Must be worn before the frost comes,  
And we go rustling down."

"We've had a jolly summer,  
With the birds that built their nests  
Beneath our green umbrellas,  
And the squirrels for our guests.  
But we can't wait for winter,  
For we do not care for snow;  
When we hear the wild northwester  
We loose our clasp and go."

"But we hold our heads up bravely  
Unto the very last,  
And shine in pomp and splendor  
As away we flutter fast.  
In the mellow autumn noontide  
We kiss and say good-by,  
And through the naked branches  
Then may children see the sky."

—M. E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

## THE SILENT ONES.

It is not granted all to sing;  
Some must be silent and give ear.  
The birds link heaven to earth in spring;  
The mute trees bless us all the year.  
—The Century.

## THE GRUMBLE-BOX.

"Here, Nell, put in your cent; that was a big one!"

"I only said the potatoes are stone-cold, and it's the honest truth—they are. If that's grumbling, I'd like to know."

"I rather think it is, Helen," answered Mrs. Porter. "Some one had better read our contract again. We haven't heard it for nearly two days. You read it, Harry."

Harry took a box from the middle of the table, and read aloud:

"Each and every member of this family of Porter agrees to pay one cent into this box for each and every grumble or complaint he or she may make about any article of food on this table. Signed, Edward Porter, Mary Porter, Harry Porter, Helen Porter, Elizabeth Porter."

"If that isn't the strangest agreement I ever heard read!" exclaimed Aunt Margaret, who had come in unexpectedly for lunch. "How did it ever come about?"

"Oh! we've had it for a month or more, now, and the box is nearly full," said Helen. "For the first day or two, cents just poured in, but now father can eat salt butter and drink weak coffee without a word. He's almost heroic. Mother always was a martyr; nothing but tough beefsteak ever made her complain, and she would swallow shoe-leather now and smile. I suppose Harry and Bess and I are to fill the box, we're no saints yet."

"But," said Aunt Margaret, "you haven't told me why you began to have a grumble-box."

"I'll tell you," said Mrs. Porter. "Don't you remember some of the times you have been here to lunch or to dinner when everything was wrong on the table? The soup was either too hot or too cold, the beef was overdone, the vegetables either too salt or not salt enough, the bread was dry, or the toast was burnt; sometimes we hadn't even the right kind of dessert. If there was pie, every one longed for custard or cream."

"Aunt Margaret smiled: 'I've known such things to happen in other people's houses too.'"

"So have I," said Mrs. Porter; "but don't you remember, too, the little blessing father so often asks before meals, 'Oh Lord, for the food thou hast given us, give us grateful hearts?' We would bow our heads and listen, and then grumble over every mouthful."

"You didn't, mother; you never did. It was the rest of us."

"Well," continued Mrs. Porter, "one beautiful Sunday morning we all went to church, and heard an unusually good sermon. Then we came home, and sat down to a very good dinner; but it was worse than ever, and before we left the table father stopped us, and said, 'I've been thinking, children, it would be just as well not to ask a blessing on the food any longer. We have such poor things to eat we cannot feel grateful of it.'"

"I tell you, that took the breath out of us!" said Harry.

"Yes, but it opened our eyes," said Helen. "We couldn't believe that we found so much fault with everything."

"It was father who thought of the box," said Harry. "He said it would help us keep a good resolution if we had to pay for breaking it."

"I've got some pennies in too," said little Bess, "cause I cried for more sugar on my oatmeal."

"And what are you going to do with the money when the box is filled?" asked Aunt Margaret.

"We don't know yet what kind of heaven there are to have!" answered Harry.

"Chinese, Siamese, Japanese, Indian, or plain American; it will go from the heaven to the heaven."

Aunt Margaret rose to take her departure. "Must you go, Margaret?" asked Mrs. Porter. "I am so glad you came in for lunch. I am only sorry we did not have a better meal to offer you."

"A cent, mother! A cent from you!" exclaimed the children. "That is a genuine out-and-out grumble."

And Mrs. Porter laughingly slipped a coin into the grumble-box.—Sunday School Times.

There is no royal road to anything. One thing at a time, all things in succession. That which grows fast withers as rapidly as that which grows slow, slowly endures.—J. G. Holland.

## MARJORIE'S MILK TOAST.

One morning when papa came in to breakfast he told Marjorie that mamma was not feeling well, and would not come down. But a little later Marjorie might have something prepared and take it up to her.

Marjorie had spent the summer with grandma, who had taught the little girl how to cook many dainty dishes, and now Marjorie was glad, for she knew how to make something which she was sure would tempt mamma's appetite.

After breakfast she went into the kitchen, and this is what she did:

She cut three pretty thick slices from a loaf of stale bread and pared away all the crust. Then, not being able to find the cake cutter, she took a sharp-edged tumbler and cut each slice into a round, cookie-shaped piece. She spread these on a platter and put them into the oven for a few minutes, until they began to roughen all over. She then toasted each slice over a clear fire until it was a yellow brown, carefully scraping away every burnt crumb. As Marjorie took each slice from the toaster, she dipped it hastily for one second into salted boiling water, buttered it lightly and put it into a bowl. When the three pieces were finished and piled one on top of the other, Marjorie poured scalded milk, also salted, over them until they were completely hidden. Then covering the bowl with a close top, she set it in a pan of boiling water which she put into the oven for fifteen minutes, while she made the tea.

When she brought the delicate toast upstairs, mamma ate every bit of it, pronouncing it delicious, and so unlike the ordinary milk toast that she could hardly believe it was the same thing, and indeed it hardly was.

Marjorie said it would have been much better if she could have used half cream and half milk, but Norah was not in the kitchen, and she did not like to take the cream without asking.

Mamma kissed her, and told her that she was a good little girl, and that the next morning for breakfast she must make some more of the milk toast for papa, this time using half cream.—New York Observer.

## QUESTION AND ANSWER.

## QUESTION.

BY A LITTLE GIRL OF TEN YEARS.

Did you ever see a fairy,  
All dressed in white and gold?  
They looked so fair and merry,  
In those funny times of old.

## ANSWER.

TO MARION E. PULSFER:

I've never seen a fairy,  
All dressed in white and gold,  
But know a little dearie,  
Not more than ten years old,  
Whose hair is dark and curly,  
Eyes thoughtful, dark and true:  
A poet, she, most surely,  
I think it must be you!

LOREN LUDLOW.

Boston, Oct. 25, 1896.

## A Wonderful Story.

One day a wonderful bird tapped at the window of Mrs. Nansen's home at Christiania. Instantly the window was opened, and the wife of the famous arctic explorer in another moment covered the little messenger with kisses and caresses.

The carrier-pigeon had been away from the cottage thirty long months, but it had not forgotten the way home. It brought a note from Nansen, stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar regions.

Nansen had fastened a message to a carrier-pigeon, and turned the bird loose. The frail courier darted out into the blizzards air. It flew like an arrow over a thousand miles of a frozen waste, and then sped forward over another thousand miles of ocean and plains and forests, and one morning entered the window of the waiting mistress, and delivered the message which she had been awaiting so anxiously.

We boast of human pluck, sagacity, and endurance; but this loving little carrier-pigeon, in its homeward flight, after an absence of thirty months, accomplished a feat so wonderful that we can only give ourselves up to the amazement and admiration which must overwhelm every one when the marvelous story is told. Mrs. Nansen's pigeon is one of the wonders of the world.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Where They Were.

Two kittens were born in a large warehouse. These kittens were very frolicsome, and became great favorites. One day the men employed could not find the two kittens. They hunted and hunted, but found no trace of them. About four weeks afterward it was necessary to tear away a part of a platform in front of the building. To the surprise of the workmen, under this platform were the two kittens. Their mother had found them, and had nursed them all the time they were in the trap. They had grown so large that they were very much crowded in their tiny wire house, from which the men soon liberated them.—The Outlook.

A loving word is always a safe word. It may, or it may not, be a helpful word to the one who hears it; but it is sure to be a pleasant memory to the one who speaks it. Many a word spoken by us is afterwards regretted; but no word of affectionate appreciation finds a place among our sadly remembered expressions.—Church Standard.

## THE HOME CORNER.

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By special arrangements with the BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERNS CO., we are able to supply our readers with the *Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns* at very low cost. It is acknowledged by every one that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published. Full directions accompany each pattern, and our lady readers have been invariably pleased with them in the past. The coupon below must accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will cost the full price.

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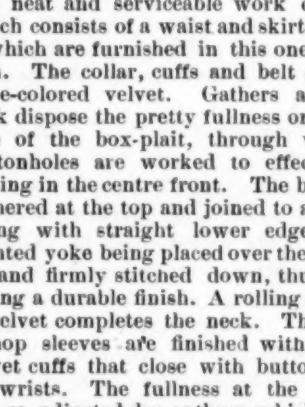
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Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.



6893-Ladies' Work Dress.

French flannel in Persian effects made this neat and serviceable work dress; which consists of a waist and skirt, both of which are furnished in this one pattern. The collar, cuffs and belt are of wine-colored velvet. Gathers at the neck dispose the pretty fullness on each side of the box-plait, through which buttonholes are worked to effect the closing in the centre front. The back is gathered at the top and joined to a yoke lining with straight lower edge, the pointed yoke being placed over the gathers and firmly stitched down, thus ensuring a durable finish. A rolling collar of velvet completes the neck. The full bishop sleeves are finished with deep velvet cuffs that close with buttons at the wrists. The fullness at the waist line is adjusted by gathers which are sewn to a straight belt. The skirt, provided with a front gore, has straight, full sides and back which are gathered in double shirring from each side of the front. The closing is effected at the left side of the front gore, and a useful pocket can be inserted in the right seam. Buttonholes are worked in the belt at evenly spaced distances to correspond with flat buttons sewn on the belt of waist, thus securing a perfect adjustment of skirt and waist. An ornamental belt of velvet or ribbon may be worn with a neat leather belt in tan, white or black. The mode is adapted to all serviceable materials, such as French flannels, flannel, cotton, cotton crepon, ginghams, percale or cambric. Made in washable fabrics, the dress may be laundered with ease, a feature that recommends it to thrifty housekeepers. To make this dress for a lady in the medium size it will require nine yards of thirty-six inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6893, can be had in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and retails for thirty-five cents. With coupon, ten cents.



6896-Girls' Dress.

Two of the newest colors are exquisitely blended in this smart little frock that shows a handsome plaid in cinnamon-brown-cross-barred with yellow and deep violet, brown velvet being used for the sleeves and yoke, with ribbon velvet trimmings to match. The jaunty little hat of cinnamon-brown felt with bands of velvet, a large bow of ribbon in changeable taffeta and ostrich tips forming a charming addition. The waist is arranged over a fitted lining which closes in the centre-back with small buttons and button-holes. The front has a narrow pointed yoke of velvet to the lower edge of which the full portion is joined forming a broad double box-plait, which drops perceptibly at the waist line with blouse effect over the narrow belt of velvet. Graduated revers that form pointed epaulettes over the full short puffs of the stylish sleeves are decorated with buttons. The neck is completed by a standing band of velvet with tiny points of the contrasting material above. The full straight skirt is gathered at the top and sewed to the lower edge of the waist. The mode is appropriate for growing girls and may be developed in a combination of silk and

wool, or velvet and woolen goods, with decorations of braid, gimp or ribbon velvet. To make this dress for a girl of twelve years it requires three and five-eighths yards of forty-four-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6896, is cut in sizes for girls six, eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years, and retails for twenty-five cents. With coupon, ten cents.

The prettiest and newest in ribbons is the changeable moire, which comes in all combinations, brown and green being the most popular. Taffeta ribbons are also worn this season.

The ribbon ruching for trimming hats is to be bought ready-made at the stores for \$2.50 a yard, half a yard being sufficient for a hat. It is also used for neck wear.

The popularity of braid trimming has brought the sets of frogs for waist decoration into the market again, and they make a pretty trimming for a plainly made dress. Sets of braid trimming, including furniture for the collar and sleeves, may be purchased at reasonable prices.

"A teakettle is an ordinary cooking utensil, and should be thoroughly and carefully washed like any other cooking utensil," said Mrs. Rorer at the Food Fair, the other day, and many a lady, who gave every evidence of being a careful housekeeper, looked conscience-stricken. "I have seen in some houses," continued the lecturer, "the kettle wiped over carefully on the outside and then set back on the stove without a thought for the inside. One would never think of washing her frying-pan on the outside and neglecting the inside. The kettle should be carefully washed each night and turned upside down until ready to be used in the morning. All water contains impurities which collect upon the sides and bottom of the kettle, and should be removed." Mrs. Rorer also said that the water faucet, as lead is soluble in hot water, and serious cases of lead poisoning have been known to result from this practice.

One of the most interesting and valuable lectures which Mrs. Rorer has given in the series at the Home Congress was one on the care of the sick in fevers and various kinds of acute troubles. The general rule in all illnesses is that, in acute troubles, the parts affected must be given complete rest, while in chronic cases the parts affected must be given proper exercise, and the food given the patient should be selected upon this general principle. In order to act upon this principle in the selection of food, it should be understood that the excreta from nitrogenous foods, such as beef, mutton and all meats except fat pork, milk, cheese, peas, beans and lentils, are thrown off through the skin and kidneys, while that from carbonaceous foods, fats and starches, are thrown off through the lungs. For this reason, oil, a carbonaceous food, is given in consumption, a chronic trouble, but never in pneumonia, an acute trouble, although the same organ is affected in each case. In case of acute indigestion, also, the best remedy is complete rest, but chronic indigestion, or dyspepsia, Mrs. Rorer believes is never cured by a restricted diet, although, of course, the food selected must be properly chosen and combined.

Typhoid fever being such a serious affection, Mrs. Rorer paid particular attention to it in her lecture. She said that in all cases of typhoid fever a trained nurse should be employed. In the sick room it is not love and sympathy that is needed so much as skill, and the most loving amateur nurse may make mistakes through ignorance which would result fatally for the patient. The trained nurse knows every phase of the disease, detects changes in the condition of the patient long before the inexperienced eye notes them, and acts promptly, which is a necessity in such cases. She will follow the physician's orders with an exactness which comes from long discipline. Her reputation is at stake, and it is for her interest to bring the patient through safely. The tendency in typhoid fever today is towards recovery, and death occurs usually only through carelessness of some kind.

The microbes of typhoid fever grow rapidly in vegetable food, and generally come to us in milk or water, entering the body through the mouth. These little microbes pass through the stomach, and, entering the small intestine, cause the formation of ulcers. This being an acute trouble, only such food should be given as will give this part entire rest, thus liquid nitrogenous food is ordered for typhoid fever, which will be wholly digested in the stomach. Milk is a perfect food for a typhoid fever patient, and is usually alternated with beef tea, the latter acting as a stimulant. If the milk does not agree with the patient, barley water may be added. As frequently made, beef tea does not contain a grain of nourishment, and Mrs. Rorer gave directions for its proper preparation, also for barley water.

Beef Tea.—Use one pound of beef from the round or sirloin, cut in pieces, free it from all visible fat and chop it fine. Add one pint of cold water to draw out the albumen, stir, and let stand for at least two hours, better still, over night. As beef tea is apt to have an unpleasant taste in fever, bay leaf, a little celery seed, mace or clove, preferably the two former, may be added at this time. In the morning stand it over the fire and heat to 195 degrees, the steaming point, or until the beef loses its color. It should never be allowed to boil. Then strain, add the white and shell of an egg, bring to the steaming point again, and strain through two thicknesses of cheese cloth. Add a small quantity of salt at the last.

Barley Water.—Use two ounces of pearly barley, wash thoroughly and scald it. Cover with two quarts of cold water, bring to a boil and let simmer until reduced to one quart. Strain very carefully, as even one grain of the barley taken into the patient's stomach may cause death. When done, it will be about the thickness of ordinary starch. Use or third barley water to two-thirds milk, serving it cold or warm, just as the physician may direct.

Violent and sudden movements on the part of the patient sometimes cause

death through puncture or rupture, and the nurse should guard against them. Mrs. Rorer has herself been unfortunate enough to have had typhoid fever twice, so she speaks from experience. In addition to this, also, she has made considerable study of the disease.

In scarlet fever the skin is particularly affected, and being an acute disease, such food should be given as will not tax the skin, therefore carbonaceous foods are ordered—soothing, quieting, starchy foods. Oatmeal gruel, plum porridge, farina gruel, milk, pulled bread broken into milk, a little mutton broth enriched with a few spoonfuls of rice, straining it before serving, a little chicken broth, are all suitable. No beef tea should be given, and the patient should not be allowed to become chilled.

She also gave directions for making pulled bread.—French bread should be used, as the grain of the bread runs all one way, lengthwise of the loaf. Separate the soft part of the bread through the centre into halves, then into quarters, and into long pieces, convenient for handling in eating. Put them in a pan lined with paper, and set in the oven until toasted through, but not until hard.

In cases of pneumonia, milk and beef tea are given, adding seltzer water to the milk instead of barley water.

Although in no way connected with the subject, Mrs. Rorer also gave directions by request for making Mush Bread, a popular breakfast dish in the South.

Mush Bread.—Put a pint of milk to scald in the double boiler, and when scalding hot, sift in half a pint of the Southern corn meal (the white meal), stirring it in carefully. Cook for ten minutes, then take from the fire and allow it to cool but not to get cold. When cool, add one tablespoonful of butter and the yolks of four eggs, with half a teaspoonful of salt. Then mix and stir in carefully the well-beaten whites of the four eggs and put at once into a baking pan. Bake in a moderately quick oven for about twenty minutes and serve immediately, dipping it out with a spoon.

That the Boston Cooking School is growing rapidly under Miss Farmer as principal is shown by the various changes which have been made this year. To Miss Will's efficient services as assistant principal have been added those of Miss Jordan, who has just completed a course at the Pratt Institute. The cooks' classes on Friday evenings, with Miss Will as teacher, when the Wednesday morning lecture is repeated, are continued this year, and in addition another series of lessons are given on Wednesday evenings by Miss Jordan on the principles of plain cooking. Special lessons on laundry work are also added this year, arrangements for which can be made on application at the school.

Miss Farmer's new cook book has been delayed in its publication, but is to appear soon, and a large number of orders are on file already. The Boston Cooking School Magazine, the organ of the school, is gaining in popularity, as it deserves to, and grows better with each issue. Next year it is expected that it will be issued bi-monthly, instead of quarterly as now, and the low price of fifty cents puts it within reach of all.

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